

Introduction to LanHEP package

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<http://theory.sinp.msu.ru/~semenov/lanhep.html>

This is the program for Feynman rules generation in momentum space

➡ **Example for QED**

$$\mathcal{L}_{QED} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{e}\gamma^\mu(i\partial_\mu + g_e A_\mu)e - m\bar{e}e, \quad \mathcal{L}_{GF} = -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2$$

```
model QED/1.
parameter ge=0.31333:'elementary electric charge'.
spinor e1/E1:(electron, mass me=0.000511).
vector A/A:(photon).
let F^mu^nu=deriv^nu*A^mu-deriv^mu*A^nu.
lterm -1/4*(F^mu^nu)**2 - 1/2*(deriv^mu*A^mu)**2.
lterm E1*(i*gamma*deriv-me)*e1.
lterm ge*E1*gamma*A*e1.
```

Fields in the vertex	Variational derivative of Lagrangian by fields
$E1_a \quad e1_b \quad A_\mu$	$ee \cdot \gamma_{ab}^\mu$

Features of LanHEP

- ➡ it reads Lagrangian written in the form close to one used in publications and transforms it into momenta space
- ➡ it writes Feynman rules in the form of four tables in CompHEP format as well as tables in LaTeX format
- ➡ LanHEP expands expression and combines similar terms user can define the substitution rules, it allows to define multiplets, and their components
- ➡ user can write Lagrangian terms with Lorentz and multiplet indices explicitly or omit indices (all or some of them)
- ➡ LanHEP performs explicit summation over the indices in Lagrangian terms, if the corresponding components for multiplets and matrices are introduced
- ➡ it allows user to introduce vertices with 4 fermions and 4 colored particles (such vertices can't be introduced directly in CompHEP) by means of auxiliary field with constant propagator
- ➡ it also can check whether the set of introduced vertices satisfies the electric charge conservation law
- ➡ **many more features: see manual(!)** – using superpotential formalism, check for BRST invariance, two-component notation for fermions, ...

QCD as the next example

➔ **Gauge interactions** $L_{YM} = -\frac{1}{4}F^{a\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu}^a,$

where $F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu G_\nu^a - \partial_\nu G_\mu^a - g_s f^{abc} G_\mu^b G_\nu^c, G_\mu^a(x)$

➔ **Quark kinetic term** $L_F = \bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu q_i + g_s \lambda_{ij}^a \bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu q_j G_\mu^c,$

➔ **Gauge fixing term and Fadeev-Popov ghost term**

$$\mathcal{L}_{GF} = -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu G_a^\mu)^2 + ig_s f^{abc} \bar{c}^a G_\mu^b \partial^\mu c^c,$$

```
model QCD/2.
parameter gg=1.117:'Strong coupling'.
spinor q/Q:(quark, mass mq=0.01, color c3).
vector G/G:(gluon, color c8, gauge).
let F^mu^nu^a = deriv^nu*G^mu^a - deriv^mu*G^nu^a -
              gg*f_SU3^a^b^c*G^mu^b*G^nu^c.
lterm -F**2/4-(deriv*G)**2/2.
lterm Q*(i*gamma*deriv+mq)*q.
lterm i*gg*f_SU3*ccghost(G)*G*deriv*ghost(G).
lterm gg*Q*gamma*lambda*G*q.
```

QCD Feynman rules generated by LanHEP in LaTeX format

Fields in the vertex	Variational derivative of Lagrangian by fields
$G_{\mu p} \quad G.C_q \quad G.c_r$	$-gg \cdot p_3^\mu f_{pqr}$
$Q_{ap} \quad q_{bq} \quad G_{\mu r}$	$gg \cdot \gamma_{ab}^\mu \lambda_{pq}^r$
$G_{\mu p} \quad G_{\nu q} \quad G_{\rho r}$	$gg f_{pqr} (p_3^\nu g^{\mu\rho} - p_2^\rho g^{\mu\nu} - p_3^\mu g^{\nu\rho} + p_1^\rho g^{\mu\nu} + p_2^\mu g^{\nu\rho} - p_1^\nu g^{\mu\rho})$
$G_{\mu p} \quad G_{\nu q} \quad G_{\rho r} \quad G_{\sigma s}$	$gg^2 (g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} f_{pqt} f_{rst} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho} f_{pqt} f_{rst} + g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} f_{prt} f_{qst} + g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} f_{pst} f_{qrt} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho} f_{prt} f_{qst} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} f_{pst} f_{qrt})$

Syntax of LanHEP

- *The LanHEP input file is the sequence of statements, each starts with a special identifier (such as **parameter**, **lterm**, etc) and ends with the full-stop '.' symbol. Statement can occupy several lines*
- **Identifiers:** *Identifiers are the names of particles, parameters etc.*
- **Constants:** *integers, floating point numbers, strings*
- **Comments:** `'%' , '/' *' ... '*' /'`
- **Order of the indices of the objects (default):**
`[spinor, color c3, color c8, vector]`
- **declaring new groups:**
`group color:SU(3).
repres color:(c3/c3b,c8).`
- **parameters** `parameter name=value:comment.`
- **particles**
`scalar P/aP:(options).
spinor P/aP:(options).
vector P/aP:(options).`

Syntax of LanHEP

- ➔ **Specials** `gamma, gamma5, moment, deriv, lambda, f_SU3`
declaring new specials: `special name:(islist)`.
- ➔ **Orthogonal matrice** `OrthMatrix({{a11, a12}, {a21, a22}})`.
- ➔ **Including files** `read file.` or `use file.` (no multiple reading)
- ➔ **Checking electric charge conservation** `SetEM(photon, param)`.
- ➔ **Running LanHEP** `lhep filename options`
 - `-OutDir directory` Set the directory for output files
 - `-InDir directory` Set the directory where to search files
 - `-tex` LanHEP generates LaTeX files
 - `-frc` If `-tex` option is set, forces LanHEP to split 4-fermion and 4-color vertices just as it is made for CompHEP files.
 - `-texLines num` Set number of lines in LaTeX tables
 - `-texLineLength num` Controls width of the Lagrangian

LanHEP installation



<http://theory.sinp.msu.ru/~semenov/lanhep.html>

`tar -zxvf lhepxxx.tar.gz`

`cd lhepxxx`

`make`

`make clean`

Exercise#5
install LanHEP

Running LanHEP

➔ `../lhep stand.mdl`

File sm_tex processed, 0 sec.

File stand.mdl processed, 1 sec.

user-defined model

$$\bar{b}_{ap} \quad t_{bq} \quad W^-_{\mu} \quad \left| \quad -\frac{1}{4} \frac{e \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot Vtb}{s_w} \cdot (1 - \gamma^5)_{cb} \delta_{pq} \gamma^{\mu}_{ac}$$

- Let us add left and right anomalous couplings to WtB interaction: **Ar** and **Al**

```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%% anomalous WtB interactions Ar and Al
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

parameter Ar,Al.
let PR=(1+gamma5)/2, PL=(1-gamma5)/2.

lterm -g/Sqrt2*
      (Ar*anti(t)*'W+'*gamma*PR*b + Al*anti(t)*'W+'*gamma*PL*b)
+ AddHermConj.

```

$$-\frac{1}{4} \frac{e \cdot \sqrt{2}}{s_w} \delta_{pq} \gamma^{\mu}_{ac} (Vtb \cdot (1 - \gamma^5)_{cb} + Ar \cdot (1 + \gamma^5)_{cb} + Al \cdot (1 - \gamma^5)_{cb})$$

Exercise#6

implement $\sigma^{\mu\nu}$ anomalous terms B_l, B_r

Using the superpotential formalism in the MSSM and its extensions

- *Superpotential – a polynomial W depending on scalar fields A_i*
- *The most general form of the MSSM superpotential which does not violate gauge invariance and the SM conservation laws is:*

$$W = \mu \epsilon_{ij} H_i^1 H_j^2 + \epsilon_{ij} Y_l^{IJ} H_i^1 L_j^I R^J + \epsilon_{ij} Y_d^{IJ} H_i^1 Q_j^I D^J + \epsilon_{ij} Y_u^{IJ} H_i^2 Q_j^I U^J$$

which in LanHEP notation will take a form

keep_lets W.

let W=eps*(mu*H1*H2+m1*H1*L*R+md*H1*Q*D+mu*H2*Q*U) .

Where H1, H2, L, R, Q, U, D should be defined above as doublets and singlets in terms of scalar particles.

keep_lets statement substitution of H1, H2, L, R, Q, U, D in terms of their components

Using the superpotential formalism in the MSSM and its extensions

- *Yuakawa interactions are given by*

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial A_i \partial A_j} \Psi_i \Psi_j + H.c. \right)$$

which in the LanHEP language will take form

```
lterm - df(W,H1,H2)*fH1*fH2 - ... + AddHermConj.
```

where f_{H1} , f_{H2} should be defined above as fermionic partners of corresponding multiples, e.g.

```
let f_h1 = { Zn31*up(~o1)+Zn32*up(~o2)+Zn33*up(~o3)+Zn34*up(~o4),  
            Zm21*up('~1-')+Zm22*up('~2-') }.
```

Using the superpotential formalism in the MSSM and its extensions

- ***FF* term from scalar supersymmetric potential***

$$V = \frac{1}{2} D^a D^a + F_i^* F_i \quad \text{where} \quad F_i = \partial W / \partial A_i$$

in LanHEP notation will take a form

`lterm - df(W,H1)*df(Wc,H1c) -`

where Wc should be declared above as the conjugate superpotential

FF* term can be introduced even in shorter way as

`lterm - dfdfc(W,H1) -`

where dfdfc(W,H1) function evaluates the variational derivative, multiplies it by the conjugate expression and returns the result

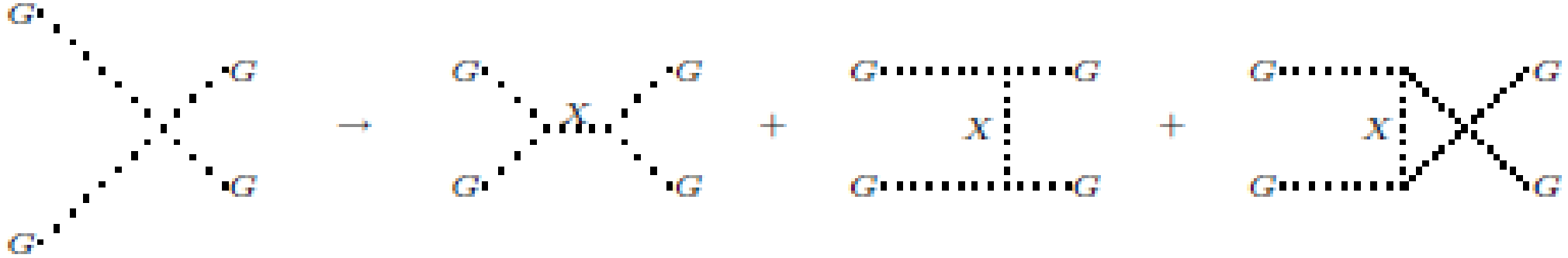
Vertices with color particles in CalcHEP

- *The CalcHEP Lagrangian tables do not describe explicitly the color structure of a vertex.*
- *If color particles are present in the vertex, the following implicit contractions are assumed (p, q, r are color indices):*
 - ➔ δ_{pq} for two color particles $A_p^{\bar{q}}$ and $A_q^{\bar{r}}$
 - ➔ λ_{pq}^r for three particles, which are color triplet, antitriplet and octet
 - ➔ f^{pqr} for three color octets $f^{pqr} G_\mu^p G_\nu^q G_\lambda^r$
- ➔ ***There are no other color structures in CalcHEP***

Vertices with color particles in CalcHEP

- 4-gluon vertex can be split it into 3-legs vertices

$$f^{pqr} G_{\mu}^q G_{\nu}^r X_{\mu\nu}^p$$



- Here the field $X_{\mu\nu}^p$ is a Lorenz tensor and color octet, and this field has constant propagator.
- If gluon name in CalcHEP is 'G', the name 'G.t' is used for this tensor particle; its indices are denoted as 'm_' and 'M_' ('_' is the number of the particle in table item).

Vertices

Clr	Del	Size	Read	ErrMes		
A1	IA2	IA3	IA4	I>	Factor	<I> Lorentz part
G	IG	IG	I	IGG		m1.m2*(p1-p2).m3+m2.m3*(p2-p3).m1+m3.m1*(p3-p1).m2
G	IG	IG.t	I	IGG/Sqrt2		m1.M3*m2.m3-m1.m3*m2.M3

Vertices with color particles in LanHEP

- *The splitting of vertex with 4 colored particle into 3-particles vertices is done by LanHEP automatically: each vertex containing 4 color particles is split to 2 vertices which are joined by automatically generated auxiliary field*
- *option **SplitCol1=N**.*
 - where N is a number:*
 - ➔ *-1 remove all vertices with 4 color particles from Lagrangian;*
 - ➔ *0 turn off multiplet level vertices splitting;*
 - ➔ *1 allows vertices splitting with 4 color multiplets;*
 - ➔ *2 allows vertices splitting with any 4 scalar multiplets except Higgs*
- *option **SplitCol2=N**.*
 - where N is a number:*
 - ➔ *0 disable vertex level splitting;*
 - ➔ *1 enable vertex level splitting (only for vertices with 4 color particles).*
- *the default value is 2 for SplitCol1 and 1 for SplitCol2*